

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
One insertion	\$1	2	3	5	8	12						
One month	3	4	6	7	14	25						
Two months	5	7	9	13	20	35						
Three months	6	9	12	17	25	40						
Six months	8	12	17	25	40	50						
One year	12	18	25	35	50	100						

COUNTY DIRECTORY.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Hon. R. Pipperson, Jr., Judge.
V. B. Young, Court Att'y.
J. M. Crawford, Clerk.
COUNTY COURT.—Hon. M. M. Cassidy, Judge.
J. D. Reid, County Attorney.
J. R. Garrett, Clerk.
W. B. Tipton, Sheriff.
C. G. Ragan, Deputy.
H. H. Prokert, Notary.
E. E. Garrett, Judge.
J. W. Burroughs, Marshal.
Thus, Metcalfe, Prok. Atty.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HEDDLE & WELLS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office on Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.
Jan. 3-4.

B. A. SEASER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MT. STERLING, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business confided
to their care. Special attention will be given
to the collection of all claims against the
United States Government.
Jan. 9-10.

RICHARD REID J. DAVIS REID
REID & REID,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MT. STERLING, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business confided
to their care. Special attention will be given
to the collection of all claims against the
United States Government.
Jan. 9-10.

W. H. KOLTE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL practice in Montgomery. Both
Powell, Wolfe, Morgan, Magoffin conn
ies, and in the Court of Appeals.
Jan. 9-10.

T. TURNER INO. J. COXELSON,
TURNER & COXELSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Mount Sterling, Ky.

Will practice in Montgomery, Both, Powell, and
Clarke counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
Jan. 9-10.

R. F. DRAKE, M. D. B. G. DRAKE, M. D.
DR. DRAKE.
Office and rooms over Wyatt's Grocery, where
they may always be found except when absent or
prospecting business.

Special attention given to chronic sick
Jan. 30-31.

G. M. MCMAHAN,
Dental Surgeon,
MOUNT STERLING, KY.

Offer one door below Reese's Jewell Store.
Jan. 11-12.

T. H. RIGGEN,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
MT. STERLING, KY.

Office over Marlin's Silver Store.
Main Street.
March 6.

DR. JAMES THOMAS,
Practicing Physician,
MT. STERLING, KY.

TENDERS his professional services to the
people of Mt. Sterling and vicinity.
Office and Residence on Main Street opposite
the Presbyterian Church.
Jan. 9-10.

DR. BENJAMIN S. GUERRARD,
Physicians and Surgeons,
Opposite National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.
Where one of them may always be found, day
and night unless professionally absent.
Jan. 9-10.

ROBERT MOORE,
PORTRAIT, ANIMAL, AND LANDSCAPE PAINTER.

PORTRAITS of fine stock, and horses, painted
on reasonable terms. Photographic
Portraits enlarged to any size up to life, on paper
or canvas painted in oil colors.
STUDIO—Over Taliaferro & Co's store, Win-
ham's, 21-3m.

JNO. STUART, R. L. TAYLOR, J. A. STUART,
STUART, TAYLOR & CO.

Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN:

Grain and Country Produce Generally,
COAL, SALT, LUMBER, ETC.
Yard and Warehouse, near Freight Depot.
Jan. 23-24.

G. C. KNIFFIN,
Dealer in:

Cooking Ranges, Stoves, Grates,

Iron and Marble Mantles.

Tin-Ware, Pumps, Wooden-Ware,

AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

MAIN STREET, (Hinton's Block,) PARIS, KY.
Jan. 23-24.

HOUSE, SIGN,

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

M. J. POWER.

IS now prepared to execute anything in his
line in the most tasteful and workmanlike manner.
His facilities are ample for executing all
kinds of

Painting, Graining,

AND PAPER HANGING.

Imitation of WOOD and MARBLE done in the
highest style of the art. Being a practical
workman, and one of large experience in some
of the principal cities, he is fully prepared to
do anything in his line in the LATEST STYLE.

Call and examine specimens at my shop on
Main Street, next door to Lindsey & Stevens
Cabinet Shop (up stairs.)

Respectfully,

M. J. POWER.

Jan. 30-31.

Blue Lick Water Agency.

STUART, TAYLOR & CO.,

PARIS, KY.

A RE sole agents for the sale Blue Lick Wa-

ter. Always on hand a full supply, fresh

from Springs, in barrels, half barrels, and

bags.

July 2-3m.

THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

NUMBER 36.

Select Poetry.

Lines to Emma Lee.

O'MELIE O'MELIE.

How MT is my NR G!

Take P T, M A, for CC

How LS A this LEG.

U R, I C, my M L E,

Disposed 2 B my N M E;

LA my fears, O I B 2 me

A no tel of X L N C,

I C U R E Z M,

While I 2 U X X a plea,

Y, I N V Y, U, M A,

I C K sight X P D S C.

O Y R U N such R A ?

While I, O I M —, U C,

Pine 'neath the R O of D K,

O I C and P T, P Me,

Political.

GOVERNOR STEVENSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered at Frankfort, on Tuesday,

September 1st, 1868.

tion, I shall never forget that I am Governor of the whole people! Every consideration of patriotism, and every instinct of duty, sternly demand that unfaltering purity shall mark my official action.—

Nor shall I be unmindful of the obligation imposed upon me by the oath about to be administered to support the Constitution of the United States: Kentucky has never been faithless in her allegiance to the Federal Government. In the future, as in the past, she looks to the maintenance of the Constitution as the best security for peace, liberty and happiness.

Her people will yield a ready and patriotic obedience to all laws of Congress constitutionally enacted. But of equal and incalculable importance is the inviolability of the reserved rights of the States. Of

these the right of every State to regulate its own domestic and internal affairs has

never been, until recently, questioned. The

enjoyment of such a right is directly es-

sential to the integrity, if not the very ex-

istence, of the State Government. In the

language of one of the messages of one of

our earlier Presidents, "My experience in

public concerns, and the observations of a life

so somewhat advanced, confirmed the

opinion long since imbibed by me, that

the destructions of our State Governments,

or the annihilation of their control over the

local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy,

and finally to despotism and military domi-

nation. In proportion, therefore, as the

General Government encroaches upon the

rights of the States, in the same propor-

tion does it impair its own power and de-

stroy it from its ability to fulfill the pur-

poses of its creation."

While I shall personally shrink from no

responsibility when officially called upon

to support the civil authority in the main-

tenance of law, with all means and by all

the power constitutionally intrusted to me,

I can but fondly hope that no occasion will

arise when such extraordinary measures will be demanded or required.

I earnestly invoke the people in every

portion of this Commonwealth, at every

cost and at any hazard, firmly to uphold

the law and support me in its faithful ob-

servance. For every wrong our laws at-

tend to do, the law itself inspires.

As an appeal of my official conduct in the dis-

charge of the states, let the office, with which I became, a short twelvemonth ago

and lately invested by the untimely death

of the lamented Hahn, I shall forever cher-

ish it as the highest incentive to renewed

exertion, and the noblest reward I could

desire or deserve.

Let me suppose I am vain enough to

believe that any thing personal to myself

was instrumental in evoking that unmanly

spirit which, for the first time in the history

of the Commonwealth, so recently signalized

the will of our people. So remarkably

and satisfactorily a result is to be traced

to a higher and more ennobling native

than the personal prominence of Kentucky

of any of her sons. The humblest of them,

who now addresses you, rejoices

that such meanness is to be accounted for

in the infidelity and unswerving

devotion of her entire people to constitutional

liberty. As the election of the 3d of

August, 1868, was no personal triumph

of mine, nor did it bring me any personal

gain, nor did it bring me any personal

loss, nor did it bring me any personal

honor, nor did it bring me any personal

distress, nor did it bring me any personal

danger, nor did it bring me

KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED ON THE DAY BEFORE
WILL T. HANLEY,
AT \$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

MOUNT STERLING, KY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

OF MISSOURI.

"Horresco Referens!"

Who is satrap of Georgia? Who is the tyrant Mead? Is he dead or sleeping? A great outrage has just been committed in his satrapy against the negro. The carpet-bag Legislature, having neither the fear of Congress, nor the reconstruc-tion before their eyes, have expelled the negroes from both Houses of the Legislature. The vote for expulsion in the House stood 80 to 32. Twenty-five Samboes, having just tasted the oil and the wine of the public crib, were unmercifully, expeditiously and ignominiously kicked out of the legislative halls. The proposition to exclude was debated with heat and acrimony. Sambo, like his favorite possum, let go with difficulty. He clung to every obstruction as he fell, and when he went finally, he growled and showed his teeth and shook the dust of vengeance and revenge from his feet. One colored member said as he departed, "This means revolution. Look out carpet-baggers, when we go, they will turn you out, impeach Governor Bullock and upset the Constitution." It may be that a few carpet-baggers sided with Sambo, but judging from the vote, the majority have deserted him. They don't like his smell. His odor is not so sweet now as when votes were needed. The holly-house has answered his purpose and is now remorselessly abandoned. The negro lifted the carpet-bagger into power and when the dizzy eminence of greatness was reached, the negro was denied a seat on the platform.

This treatment of the negro is but a forecast of what is in store for him in the South. All the rights which he reconstruction has pretended to invest him, are but so many empty lawless to him to destruction. Both North and South the Radicals hate the negro. In the North suffrage is denied them and almost every other civil right. If the law throws any shield of protection over them, it is not more potent than the codes of the once slaveholding States. The Radical party at Chicago gave up the Northern negroes to their fate, by refusing to give them suffrage. They endeavored to make amends for their palpable desertion by conferring suffrage upon the Southern negroes, and thus hoping to open up a political paradise in the South for adventures from the North. This hatred of the Radicals towards the negroes in the South is further aggravated by the fact that the best portion of them are rebelling against the rule of the carpet-baggers, Freedmen's Bureau and Yankee emissaries, and are being convinced that their interests are identical with the owners of the soil—with that of their old masters. Their orators are persuading them that they can only enjoy permanent peace and quiet and security in their rights by a firm and strict alliance with white men of Southern birth, breeding and education. The buzzards and crows that have flocked from the North to fatten on the refuge left in the South by the war, are urged to take flight. The whites are powerless in the South, and while we do not have high conceptions of the capacity of the negro, would it be strange, among the many strange things we have seen, if reconstruction should be defeated by the negroes, and Radical rule broken up by negro resolution and hatred of Northern oppression?

The great effort of the Republican leaders, says the National Intelligencer, is to befog the issues of the present canvas by appealing to the animosities and rousing the passions engendered by a civil war. This of itself should make all good men beware of them. We want peace, but peace is only to be purchased by generous deals and magnanimous feelings. No sane man expects to conciliate a high-spirited foe by dwelling bitterly on the causes and incidents of their estrangement and hostility. The disfranchisement and attempted ostracism of leading rebels, so called, are a perpetual affront, which is made all the more offensive by the malignant and vindictive temper in which Radical speakers and writers defend them. If the partisans of General Grant want the peace about which they prate so much, let them manifest, in word and deed, the evidences of a more loving temper, and not make the North ring with misstatements of the character and aims of the men in the South, with manufactured stories of outrage, and with libellous perverisons of the most innocent acts.

Reports from the interior of Pennsylvania show a reactionary tendency for the Democratic party. The canvass is going forward in every portion of the State with great vigor. A great Democratic victory in October is confidently expected.

Nominations for Congress.

The Radicals of this District met in Maysville on the 3rd instant to make a nomination for Congress, and adjourned to some other day without taking any steps towards their object. It was supposed, after the declination of Sam McSee, that the place would be assigned to a little Radical in Lewis county, named George Morgan Thomas, who has been Commonwealth's Attorney for six years. But for some reason unknown to us no action was taken, and we are left to conjecture the motive.

It may be that the delegations were too slim, but a more probable solution is found in the conjecture that the Radicals are awaiting the action of the Owingsville Convention on Wednesday next. Should that body commit a blunder by making an injudicious choice, they intend to hold themselves in readiness to take advantage of it. From certain quarters the Radicals have learned there will be a strong effort made at Owingsville to nominate John D. Young, and should this movement be rewarded with success, their purpose is to put the immortal sneak, McKee, on the track, knowing that he will receive the seal whether he gets one vote or one hundred thousand. Should the Democracy select Judge Plaster or Thomas M. Green, there will be an effort to put W. H. Wadsworth, now glowing with the zeal of a new convert, against them. We trust the Convention at Owingsville will take no step that will insure the renewal of McKee's infamy. We have been allit with him long enough. The stench of his shame has permeated the District and even gone beyond the limits of the State. We cannot endure him any longer. It is time this political leper and foul plague spot were put out of sight. We, therefore, beseech our friends who may attend the Convention, to take this matter under serious advisement. We disclaim any feelings of personal hostility towards Judge Young. The reasons why we oppose his nomination have already been sufficiently set forth in our paper. The recent action of the Radicals at Maysville fortifies the correctness of our view and we must steer clear of the trap they have set for us. At this juncture of affairs, it is all important that Judge Young should not, under any circumstances, be chosen to make the race.

A Specimen Brick.

The Legis Constitutio ns of the South-South, seven of which have already been ratified by Congress, contain some curious provisions. These Constitutions were written at Washington city and sent post to the several Conventions. They are just such as Congress desired.

Art. 135 of the bogus Louisiana Constitution provides that "the General Assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the State, and shall provide for its support of the war period too poor or too timid to bear the burden of a man last but very fit to be sold to laziness, thievery and vice negroes at the sum of one dollar per acre." Such is a specimen of Republican legislation and of reconstruction in the State of South Carolina. "Let us have peace."

Democrats have lost their 90,000 majority in Kentucky, giving it to the Radicals, cowardly guerrillas, and rebels of the war period too poor or too timid to bear the burden of a man last but very fit to be sold to laziness, thievery and vice negroes at the sum of one dollar per acre." Such is a specimen of Republican legislation and of reconstruction in the State of South Carolina. "Let us have peace."

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Sale of the Sea Islands.

The following act passed by Congress is almost too numerous to notice. They were put through generally under the operation of the "gag law," and no opportunity was given to discuss them. The consequence is that many laws were passed of which the country has received but little notice, and many measures adopted, at the expense of whose baseness and turpitude we stand appalled.

Among this class of bills was one providing for the sale of the Sea Island lands and lots off the coast of South Carolina.

It provides for the sale of a portion of the lands at one dollar and a half per acre and by balance at one dollar per acre, and directs all the sales to be made to the negroes.

It deprives the owners of the lands of their property without any compensation. It is a universal and wholesale confiscation without any form or process of law. Why the land should be sold for such a piddling small price, what right Congress has to fix the price and to restrict the sale to negroes, we are not able to understand.

The Sea Islands we learn from legislative authority, are to be confiscated to the most valuable lands in the United States. They produce cotton in great abundance and it is famous throughout the world and it commands the highest prices in the markets. The price at which it has been regularly sold is one dollar per pound.

And yet this valuable land, by a Radical Congress, is taken from the original proprietors without the shadow of right and ordered to be sold to lazy, thieving negroes at this tremendous price of one dollar per acre. Such is a specimen of Republican legislation and of reconstruction in the State of South Carolina. "Let us have peace."

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THE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

The Maine election takes place on Monday next, the 14th inst.

12 Gump goes to Cincinnati Monday for a large fall stock.

12 The Lexington Fair begins on the 29th inst.

12 Still a few more indebted to Frank, Gump & Co., come up and settle. *

12 More mammoth teeth and tusks have been dug up at Big Springs, Ky.

12 Ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, died at Hartford on the 3d instant of typhoid fever, aged 61 years.

Mr. Will H. Winn offers for sale thirty-seven head of cattle. See advertisement in another column.

The regular fall term of the Montgomery Circuit Court begins on the 3d Monday of this month.

Wood.—Those of our patrons who propose to pay their indebtedness to us in wood, are requested to bring it in at once.

The Premiums Again—Duhme & Co., Cincinnati.

It will be remembered that we published a card from Hoffman & Co., two weeks ago, in which they notified all persons who were awarded premiums at our late fair, and who were dissatisfied to bring them to their house with the proof that they were not coin silver, and they would pay them the equivalent in money. We are sorry to say that some one who has "an axe to grind" has seen proper to try to make some of the lucky ones at our late fair dissatisfied with the ware furnished by the Society, and has gone so far as to say that the premiums would not bear the test. This led to a correspondence between Messrs. Hoffman & Co., of this town, (the party who furnished the premiums) and Messrs. Duhme & Co., of Cincinnati, the manufacturers of the premiums, in which the last named party gave Hoffman & Co., a guarantee that the premiums were *coin silver* and would stand any test. Hoffman & Co. immediately sent one of the cups that they furnished and one that was furnished by the Society last year to the United States Mint in Philadelphia, to have an assay made, and the following letter will explain the per cent of silver in each of the cups sent:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1868.

Dear Sir: The following is the result of assays of two silver cups sent by you:

No. 1, marked Duhme & Co., weighing 4.02 ozs. troy, is 991 thousandths fine,

which is practically the standard of U. S. coin. (900 sticly.) Value in coin, \$4.30.

No. 2, marked P. L. Reese, weighing 3.38 ozs. is 849 thousandths fine. Value in coin, \$4.00.

Very resp'y yours,

J. R. ECKELDRAFT, Assayer.

Wm. Hoffman, Esq.

Now we suppose this will satisfy any one about the quality of the goods furnished by the Society this year.

HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

This question may be easily answered as follows: It operates

As a powerful invigorant.

As a preventive of Fevers.

As an anti-passive.

As a corrective.

As a restorer of appetite.

As a curative of indigestion.

As a tonic.

As a sedative.

As a restorer of strength.

As a restorer of health.

As a restorer of complexion.

As a restorer of energy.

As a restorer of spirits.

As a restorer of appetite.

As a restorer of health.

As a restorer of complexion.

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The Controversy About the Five-Twenties and Greenback.

The bondholders and their organs are incessant in their endeavors to muddle the question as to whether the five-twenty bonds are payable in legal tender or not. The law and the facts are against them, and their only hope of carrying their point is to throw doubt upon and confuse the matter. Then they try to bring to their aid weak arguments about the honesty and morality of the question, as if there were any moral obligation to pay the Shylock demand of a dollar for every fifty or sixty cents invested, and that contrary to the spirit and letter of the law. If the principle of the five-twenty were intended to be paid in coin that would have been mentioned in the act just as the obligation to pay coin interest is mentioned, and just as the law expressly stipulates to pay the ten-forty bonds in coin. This difference of language—this omission to say that the five-twenty should be paid in coin—shows the intention was to pay in legal tenders if the government chose to do so. The first act authorizing an issue of legal tenders was the same as that authorizing the first five hundred millions of five twenty bonds. It is the act of February 25, 1862. The first section authorized the issue of the legal tenders and the second sections of the five-twenty. It is one act. And what does it say? That "such notes (legal tenders) shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind, whatsoever, except for interest on bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid." Is it not evident, therefore, that the framers of this law when they said these notes should be received in payment of all debts public and private had in view the payment of that very debt which was created by the second section of the same act? Undoubtedly they had and meant that the government, if it chose, and found it convenient to do so, should pay these five-twenty in greenbacks. This is simply the law and the fact, and all the ballyhoo of the bondholders and their organs upon the question is unnecessary and amounts to nothing.—*N. Y. Herald*.

A Nut for Radicals to Crack.

Those of our radical friends who have been feasted by their papers upon the "horrors of Andersonville," will do well to read the following from General Morgan, of Ohio, who on three different occasions declared on the floor of the House of Representatives, and although the radicals rejected him from his seat, they never denied his charge or challenged him to the proof:

"I can prove by the testimony of officers of high position both of the United States and Confederate troops that the proposition was made by the confederate government, to pay three times the price in gold, cotton and tobacco, for medicine for our soldiers at Andersonville and other southern prisons; these medicines should be put in charge of federal surgeons, and by them taken in person to the different southern prisons and used and distributed to and for the use of Union prisoners alone; this offer was made by the so-called confederate government through the proper officers of our government and that no response nor attention was paid to the proposition, although our soldiers were dying in those prisons for want of medicine, and the confederate government informed the proper officer of this government with the proposition.

"I can prove that these propositions were received by our officers, were transmitted to the proper authorities, and that they never received any response."

The question whether Chief Justice Chase will support the Democratic candidate is easily solved. In one of his letters he says: "Four years more of the rule of such men as are dominating Congress will leave us little of morality and republicanism worth preserving."

DULL BUSINESS.—An exchange says: "To revive dull business advertise. In some respects the dull season is the best time for advertising. There is more time for reading, and the papers are scanned more closely. Besides to stop advertising merely because business is dull, is simply to allow trade to grow duller and you and your business pass out of public recognition, or be completely supplanted by some new and more enterprising rival who will advertise."

The Radical Lieutenant Governor of New York made a speech in Brooklyn a few nights since, and here is the manner in which he alluded to the Democratic nominee for President: "I make no attack upon Gov. Seymour as a man. Most courteous and gentle in his manner, cultured in mind and persuasive in eloquence, his private character is without a blemish. Can any man say as much of Grant and tell the truth?"

Of two million young ladies who last year were asked to sing, it is an ascertainable fact that sixteen did so without making an apology for having a bad cold.

It is said that General Beauregard is to marry a New York heiress.

Grand Opening

NEW GOODS

JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S

M. THOMPSON, of our firm, has just returned from the Eastern cities, where he bought a complete stock of

DRY GOODS

For the Spring and Summer Trade, which are being received daily, and consisting in part of

Bleached and Brown Cottons,

Dress Goods for Walking Suits,

English, French and American Calico,

Plain and Fancy Silks,

Beautiful Grosgrain,

Laces and Embroideries.

A splendid lot of Black and Colored Alpacas

A complete line of White Goods,

Corsets, Handkerchiefs,

Gloves and Hosiery.

Our stock of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CLOTHES & CASSIMERES

For Gentlemen's Wear, is very large and complete, and embraces everything new and fashionable.

HOOP SKIRTS!

New Styles and very Cheap.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF PARASOLS,

AND

Magnificent Line of Fans

OUR GOODS ARE

Fresh & Direct from New York,

Which we will sell at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies and gentlemen are requested to call and examine. We know that we can and purchase in for Cash, we will do so.

PRICE, STYLE & QUALITY.

Respectfully,
JOHNSON & THOMPSON,
April 23.

R. G. JEWELL & CO.,
At the well known house of A. M. January of
50 years standing,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Liquor Dealers,

Forwarding & Com'ton Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

Wool, Feathers, Bacon

AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10, Second Stree,

(Corner Sutton) MAYSVILLE, KY.

WEULD especially call the attention of

shippers to our facilities for attending to the Commission and Forwarding Business.

Our Warehouses are

Large, Commodious & Fire-Proof

Charges Reasonable, and a saving of from 20

to 30 per cent in favor of our city.

Our stock of

Groceries and Liquors

Of every description is complete, and can always

be called for.

Duplicate Cincinnati Bills

For CAS, or thirty days to punctual custo-

mers. Agents for the Kanawha Salt Company.

Save money and buy salt in Maysville.

Jan. 23d.

HARDWARE!

Boots, Shoes and Hats.

Wholesale House

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Having just re-

ceived a large and

well selected stock of

FRENCH CALF SKINS,

of the very best brands

in the market, also

French and American KIP AND UPPER, I

and prepare it to

Manufacture to Order

In the Latest Style and Superior Work on

the Ladies Silk, Satin and Lasting

Garters and Slippers,

Made to order, in the very best manner and on short notice.

All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

Very Respectfully,

J. H. CURLEY,

BLACKBURN & MORLEY'S

MARBLIC WORKS,

MT. STERLING, KY.

We keep constantly

on hand a large

supply of Foreign &

American MARBLE

and other kinds of

MOUNTAIN MARBLE

WORKS, CEMETERY POSTS,

etc.

All our goods are

cheaply and neatly ex-

ecuted, on the most

modern plan.

JOHN CURLEY.

MT. STERLING, KY.

Repairing,

Rooting,

Guttering, &c.

On Short Notice, and on

REASONABLE TERMS.

We are prepared to supply

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

With Tinware as cheap as they can buy

the same in the cities.

HOFFMAN & CO.

April 30th.

Louisville White Lime,

FOR WHITEWASHING.

At A. VORIS.

Pure Apple Vinegar,

WARRANTED.

At A. VORIS.

FOUND

After repeated trials of other remedies

Robt's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and

Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to

cure the diseases for which they are recommended.

—Breen and Young, Agents.

It is said that General Beauregard is to

marry a New York heiress.

M. C. O'CONNELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER

AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Corner Court House Square and Maysville

Street,

MT. STERLING KY.

His stock consists of the best choice Small

and Fancy

GROCERIES!

Pure Copper and Domestic Liquors, Wines,

Branies, Gins, Whiskey, Ale,

Tea, Coffee,

Choice Granulated, Pulverized, Refined, White,

and Yellow

SUGARS,

Pure Syrups, Choice

New Orleans Molasses,

Soda, Star and Spangler Candles, Bar Soap

Face, Scented, Cinnamon, Pepper,

Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon,

Alum, Indigo, Camphor,

OYSTERS & SARDINES!

Pickles in Cans and Bottles, Pickles, Sauces,

Nails, Washboards, Tubs, Buckets,

Brooms, Bed Cards, Ropes,

Kanawha and Table Salt,

Macarel, White Fish, Cider Vinegar,

FLOUR & MEAL,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Rifle and Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse,

Gun Caps, Glass, Stone and

Quenware,

HANCOCK NOTCHES,

Fancy and Common Pipes, Fancy Caskets, Cigars,

Buttons, Small Buttons, Cinnamon, Pepper,